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SEEDS.

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for Flowers and Vegetables.

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GARDENING TOOLS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

16th September, 1883. [62]

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NOTICE.

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NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of  
Orders it is particularly requested that all  
business communications be addressed to the  
Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All notices for publication should be written on  
one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not  
ordered for a fixed period will be discontinued until  
renewed.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name  
and address with communications addressed to the  
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good  
faith.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should  
be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.  
After that hour the supply is limited.

Communications on Editorial matters should be  
addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The  
Manager," and not to individuals by name.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 13TH, 1883.

The Japan Mail of the 9th instant says that  
the British Minister to China is about to  
visit Korea for the purpose of concluding a  
treaty with that country. It will be remembered  
that on the 6th June, 1882, Admiral  
WILLIS concluded a treaty with Korea at  
Ruman, the provisions of which were sub-  
sequently submitted to the Chambers of Com-  
merce at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama  
for their opinions upon them. The treaty  
itself has not been made public, and was  
submitted to the Chambers in confidence, but  
the opinions expressed by the Committees  
of these bodies sufficiently indicate its general  
purport, which is not very dissimilar from  
that of the American treaty. The Shanghai  
Chamber of Commerce, in reply to Earl  
GRANVILLE, says:—"It must first be noticed  
that the Treaty is said to have been  
drawn up in the Tsing-ti Yamen and  
negotiated through the Chinese Govern-  
ment, and this alone is a sufficient  
reason for examining carefully how far the  
making of concessions to the Koreans may  
bear upon existing treaties with the neigh-  
bouring countries in the event of their revi-  
sion at a future time, when the waiving of  
certain privileges contained in the latter may  
be claimed on the ground that they are limited  
from the former; and this knowledge of the  
real origin of the Korean Treaty makes it  
almost certain that it has been framed with  
this object, while it further appears that the  
concessions made are so hampered with  
restrictions as to be in many instances useless  
for the purpose of trade, which is the main object of the treaty to be signed."

The Hongkong Chamber, after deprecating  
the haste with which the treaty had been  
concluded, and showing, by a reference to  
the frequent disputes which have arisen  
about the interpretation to be placed upon  
certain clauses of the Treaty of Tsin-ti,  
"the importance of drafting with peculiar  
care agreements affecting national interests,  
which have to be drawn up in a language  
so full of obscurities even to the most ex-  
perienced Sinologist as that of China; so as  
to avoid all misunderstanding when the  
stipulations and covenants to be observed among  
them on either side come to be made effective,"  
go on to say:—"Moreover, after a careful  
consideration of the whole of the document,  
the Committee is apprehensive that the  
limitations which some of its stipulations im-  
pose upon foreign intercourse and trade,  
will not only be injurious to the operation of  
the Treaty itself, but will seriously prejudice  
the position hitherto consistently maintained  
by the Representatives of Western Nations  
at the Courts of Peking and Yedo, in com-  
bating proposals to place similar restrictions  
upon trade with China and Japan." They  
then refer to the opposition of the  
ruling classes in China to foreign trade, not-  
withstanding the most material benefits  
which have resulted to the people of China  
from that trade, and in concluding their  
general remarks say:—"Your Lordship's  
Minister at Yedo, in favour of the adoption  
of a liberal foreign policy by the Japanese  
Cabinet, should be met by unfavourable pre-  
cedents cited from the recent agreement with  
Korea." In dealing with the clauses  
seriatim, the Hongkong Chamber, referring  
to Article II, which deals with official

communication, attach great importance to  
this subject, and rightly so. They say:—"The  
first clause of this article stipulates that  
'Officials shall have relations with the  
corresponding local authorities of equal rank  
upon a basis of mutual equality.' This stip-  
ulation is a very vague one according to the  
English text, and what it may imply in the  
Chinese text the Committee is unable to say.

It may be read in an exclusive sense, and be  
taken to mean that officials of the one country  
may only communicate with officials of the  
same rank in the other. The war with  
China, commenced in 1856, would probably  
have been averted if General PARKER  
had insisted upon a more definite interpretation  
of this part on the 27th ult.

The Japanese Government seems pre-  
pared to do as end now. Yesterday afternoon  
only a few of these vehicles remained in the  
Police Compound. Residents in Wyndham  
street will probably ride the bicycle race, which  
have been treated to for several days past.

It is to be hoped that by next Friday day the  
authorities will have devised some plan by which  
the licensing may be more conveniently arranged.

Perhaps the Jitrikashas could be called up in  
the order of their numbers, 50 or so at a time,  
and then the approaches to the Police Compound  
will not be such a scene of wild chaos.

With the exception of one case the business  
before Capt. Thomsett at the Police Court yes-  
terday morning was of a very trifling character,  
merely a number of such minor offences as ob-  
struction, unlicensed hawking, being abroad with-  
out light or pass, street gambling, &c. The  
only serious case was that of a Chinese  
of being in possession of tools supposed to have  
been illegally stolen. As yet the evidence  
does not make out anything like a clear case in  
the matter, but it is such as to cause a grave  
suspicion of something wrong. The goods in  
possession are fowls, eggs, and pigeons, and  
suspicion was first aroused by a Chinese  
trader seeing some of them exposed for sale  
in the market, and returning them some  
time afterwards to the junk he was  
engaged in, a junk he was expecting from  
Tongking. This junk is said to have left Ma Keung  
near Haiphong, at the same time another junk  
called the Sun Wu left, but she has not  
arrived, and the Sun Wu junk has now been  
here some days, and has brought the eggs, fowls,  
and pigeons the other junk was expected to bring.  
The movements of the junk are also  
evident, as far as can be seen from this side of  
the water, so as to be near at hand to discharge her  
cargo to the markets, she has anchored over at  
Hang Hau, and engaged a small boat to carry  
the fowls, &c, over. These were disposed of in  
the market, where they attracted attention as  
already stated. Information was given to the  
police, and P.S. Officer, and engaged in  
investigating the matter, when communication  
was made to P.S. Officer at Han Hau, and he  
seized the junk, with a few of the fowls remaining  
on board, and those of the crew who were  
then there. But then arrested the bostman  
who had been conveying the cargo ashore, and  
the shopkeepers who had had the fowls exposed  
for sale. The fowls were then all disposed of,  
and only the basket containing the eggs were  
left, and these were seized, and carried further  
to the present, and his Worship adjourned  
the matter, granting bail to the prisoners, in  
sures of \$200 each.

AMONGST other pleasures peculiar to our  
winter months is yachting. I am not, at present,  
going to enter into particulars of the yachts  
that may be expected to be seen well to the  
front this winter, but I look forward to many a  
most enjoyable sail as in winters herefore.  
Fortunately, on board a yacht I am a perfect  
sailor so far as being exempt from the *mal de mer* is concerned. Would that I could say  
the same of myself on board a steamer, no matter  
how or where she steams. I put the difference  
in my condition down to the peculiar smells that  
are inherent in all steamers. I may be wrong,  
but there is a simple fact that, whilst I am  
perfectly well in a yacht, or sailing boat of any  
kind, in no matter what sea, I am always ill—  
be it in a boat steamer. My honey moon  
never was (I was nearly writing again) be-  
passed on board one of the Coast or Japan boats,  
if so, I greatly fear I should have occasion  
to address my beloved one in something like the  
following parody of a much overworn song:—

Or when the lights are all out and low  
And when the lights are all out and low

And you are the gentle stewardess  
Softly come, and softly go;

When the passengers mean only  
When you bring me a kiss and love me,  
When you bring me a kiss and love me.

In the cabin oh! my darling,  
Think not bitterly of me  
Cause I ran away in silence  
Cause I ran away in silence

For I was seized with sudden longing  
To gaze upon the deep blue sea.  
It was best to leave you then dear,  
Best for you and best for me!

Decidedly "best" I should say, but I gather a  
scrub of comfort in the belief that "my darling,"  
those the language and habits of their  
countrymen, and must be invaluable in the  
discrimination and detection of criminals. A European  
and incorruptibility must be regarded as  
salient characteristics. The Chinese, being by  
nature more timid, personally, than the European,  
and not gifted with the same sense of  
honour as regards bribes—although this last  
point must be stated with material qualification—  
are nevertheless particularly well fitted to work  
with and under the European, especially when  
aggregated together in the shape of a disciplinary  
body. They possess the advantage, moreover,  
of being temperate, and amenable to discipline;  
and, what is perhaps of greater importance  
than anything else in a colony like this,  
they know the language and habits of their  
countrymen, and must be invaluable in the  
discrimination and detection of criminals. A European  
or a Chinese constable. They may be  
constitutionally weak or timid, but co-operation with  
Europeans gradually corrects this defect, and as  
for corruption, experience proves that we are  
not entirely free from the taint, and good pay,  
with reasonable treatment, can go far towards  
counteracting the tendency even the Asiatic.

Concerning the first ball given by Sir John  
Popes and Lady Hesseyne at Mauritius, I find  
the following curious little paragraph in a Cal-  
cutta paper:—"A resident in Madras is said to  
have received a private letter from Mauritius,  
giving an account of a Dignity Ball, given by  
the Governor to the early part of August, which  
promised to have been a decided success. About  
seven hundred persons were present, including  
all ranks, from persons of position and influence  
to police officers; and as the ball room only  
held about four hundred, there was a little  
crowding! Some of the guests are reported to  
have brought bags to carry away sweets for the  
little ones; but perhaps this is a way we have  
in Mauritius."

With reference to the notice recently published  
by the C. C. it would appear that Members  
of the Hongkong Race Fund were invited to at-  
tend the Annual General Meeting. Would you  
believe it?—from the time the notice met my eye  
I have been exercised in mind by the inquiry  
what is a *meeting of a Fund*? and up to the  
moment of writing, I have been unable to  
enlighten myself on the point. Will the C. C. or  
any "member" inform me what a *meeting of a Fund* is like? I  
have heard of members of Parliament, of Societies  
of clubs & *mensa*, but of a Fund—

CRICKET MATCH.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB v. RACQUET  
COURT.

Yesterday afternoon the second match of the  
season was commenced, the first & players taking  
part at the wickets. Rice and Bell-Irving  
were sent to face the bowling of Wilson and  
Hendry, and the first named batsman was, to  
the relief of his opponent, dismissed for 40 of  
the number of runs he had made, however, made  
no stand, and ran up to the second to whom he  
had been given by the first, and he was out  
in the third before he could be called. D'Astia and Banbury  
played good cricket, and got well up in the  
thirties before they could be parted. Jarrett, another  
of the "grand old Buffs," made a stubborn  
and, was eventually caught by Wilson for  
the best score of the day. The others  
fall in the second, but the last, and the  
Club score is 29.

Play will be resumed to-day. The Bank of  
the Buffs will be present this afternoon on the  
ground, and play from 4 to 6 p.m.

SATURDAY.

RACQUET COURT.

LAST MATCH.

On the 11th October, 1883.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

The French Government has declined to make  
any further reparation for the insult to King  
Alphonso, and the Spanish Minister has resigned,  
failing to agree upon its future action.

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